

The Cornell Countryman

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Memories of the College of Agriculture

By Liberty Hyde Bailey

MY EXPERIENCE does not go back far enough to qualify me to write a history of the College of Agriculture, but I am glad to meet the request of the editor of *THE COUNTRYMAN* for a brief retrospect, the more so as the name of the journal was my own. My first relationship with Cornell University was in the giving of a few lectures in the winter of 1887-8. At that time there was one teacher in the strictly agricultural subjects, Professor Roberts; Dr. James Law was teaching veterinary science; Dr. G. C. Caldwell taught agricultural chemistry; Professor A. N. Prentiss had the botany and its applications; J. H. Comstock was professor of entomology and invertebrate zoology. I became one of the staff of the University in the latter part of 1888, taking up my active work at the beginning of 1889; my designation was professor of general and experimental horticulture, the first professorship in the country, I think, that had only horticulture in the title. In July, 1888, H. H. Wing became deputy director and secretary of the new experiment station, having been brought from the University of Nebraska; he had graduated from Cornell in 1881, and in the years 1882-1884 had been assistant director of the New York Experiment Station at Geneva; in 1891 he was made assistant professor of animal industry and dairy husbandry; in 1903 he became professor of animal husbandry, the chair he now holds; in length of service Professor Wing is senior member of the active staff.

These seven persons comprised the staff closely associated with agriculture forty years ago, three of whom are not now living. Professor J. L. Stone, who graduated from Cornell in 1874 and who is now emeritus professor of farm practice, became connected with the institution in 1897. Within a twelve-month I have visited Professor Roberts in California, where, in his 95th year, he still works on the land. But there were more than seven; for although not then officially connected, Anna Botsford Comstock was a pervading spirit and she has blessed every good work until the present hour.

In the period 1888-9 there were five assistants, made possible by the new experiment station funds. These were James M. Drew in agriculture, Wm. P. Cutter in

chemistry, W. W. Rowlee in botany, John M. Stedman in entomology, W. M. Munson in horticulture.

An event in the history of agriculture at Cornell was the coming of I. P. Roberts from the Iowa State College in 1874. He was born near Cayuga Lake, and he knew eastern conditions. He served 30 years, until I reluctantly took over the adminis-



L. H. Bailey

trative work in 1903 for a period of ten years. I have always accounted it a privilege to succeed a man of such outstanding character; and now I am doubly happy in my successor.

In 1896, under the presidency of Jacob Gould Schurman, the University was organized into the Graduate Department, the Academic Department, and the six colleges of Law, Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Architecture, Agriculture, and Veterinary; the Academic Department was subsequently distinguished as the College of Arts and Sciences. In 1888, however, the College of Agriculture of Cornell University, with I. P. Roberts as dean, had been formed by the co-ordination of the departments of agriculture, agricultural chemistry, veterinary science, entomology, botany, and horticulture. It was not then a state college, nor did it receive funds from the State of New York. In his inaugural address in 1892 President Schurman had called attention to the need of State aid for the

University. The first money appropriated by the State for college education in agriculture was \$50,000 in 1893 for the Dairy Building at Cornell University. This attractive stone building is now the northeastern unit of Goldwin Smith Hall, and one may still see the pipette and flask cut in the stone at the northern entrance. In 1894 the State Veterinary College at Cornell University was founded. It was ten years later that the State College of Agriculture was established, as the result of widespread discussion, and in the founding of it a major contribution was made to the development of agricultural education in this country although the history of the effort is not written. Before the College of Agriculture was established on a State basis, appropriations had been made by the legislature for extension work, probably the first extension enterprise in any state under a special law and program for the purpose. The first appropriation, in 1894, was \$16,000, one-half to be expended by Cornell and one-half by the State Station at Geneva, on vouchers approved by the Commissioner of Agriculture. In 1895 and 1896 the amount remained the same; in 1897, \$25,000; in each of the next six years, \$35,000; in 1904, \$40,000; in 1905, \$50,000, and this brings us to the regular organization of the College on a state basis, for in 1906 the first maintenance money was appropriated, the sum of \$100,000 for both extension work and regular maintenance, following the founding of the College two years before.

The definite history of the new or present College of Agriculture begins, therefore, with 1904; the building went up the following year, and the date may be seen on the cornerstone of Roberts Hall. Before that time, however, activities in agriculture had become pronounced. The founding of *THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN* 25 years ago, for example, attests the pride of students in the enlarging enterprises. By the turn of the century and before, the College had begun to grow and students were full of many enthusiasms. The Agricultural Association was active; the Lazy Club, Experimenters' League, and other groups were in full swing. The students felt that they were taking their rightful place in the democracy of the University. I well remember the pride of the agricultural stu-



THE AGRICULTURAL EXPANSION BEGINS

The View to the Northeast from the Libe Tower Became Rather Imposing When the first Dairy Building Appeared South of Lincoln Hall. The Building is now the North Wing of Goldwin-Smith. In the Foreground are some of the Cornell Cadets in the Gay Uniforms of the Last Century.

dents and the staff when A. C. King (now professor of farm practice) was no. 4 in the varsity crew of 1897, when the sweeping victories were won on the Hudson.

AS EARLY as 1893 new prospects had begun to take shape in the endeavor to realize some of the visions of the early days. In January of that year Dr. Law had made a strong statement before the State Agricultural Society in Albany on the importance of a higher veterinary education, and I had been asked to give a lecture on the needs in education for agriculture. The short or winter courses were also started in 1893. My address was given in the chemistry or physics lecture-room before the Agricultural Association of Cornell University, on "Agricultural Education, and its Place in the University Curriculum." The prospects associated with this theme had been the subject of many informal conversations and discussions within the staff and elsewhere. This lecture was published in pamphlet form and given wide circulation for that time, and I think it attracted considerable notice. I remember the letter I had from Andrew Dickson White from St. Petersburg, where he was then living as Minister to Russia, and his hope that the anticipations of Ezra Cornell and himself might be realized. It was said, with satisfaction, that in the four departments of the College (agriculture, horticulture, dairy husbandry, veterinary science) there were 106 students, of whom 22 were in the regular or four-year course, 13 post-graduates, 23 two-year specials, and 48 short-course. In agriculture two courses were then given (1893), in horticulture six, in dairy hus-

bandry five, veterinary science one, agricultural chemistry three. This lecture was delivered before the Dairy Building was secured or the State had made any appropriation for agricultural education, and before the State Department of Agriculture was established. It was stated that "we are simply feeling our way as pioneers."

Those days seem farther away than one-third of a century, so great have been the

growth and changes of the subsequent years. Aside from general agriculture, enlarged departments were asked for dairy husbandry, horticulture, veterinary science and forestry, with floriculture ("which is probably expanding more rapidly as a business than any other agricultural occupation,") and "a very prominent subdivision" devoted to roads,—the subject of "good roads" was then taking shape in the public mind and there were no tourists to push it; I recall a "good roads convention" that we held in Barnes Hall. In those days it was expected that the special sciences or applications of them were to be handled under the names of the regular departments, for plant-breeding, soil studies, and other specialties were even then begun; poultry was part of the animal husbandry, and horticulture covered whatever was taught of pomology, floriculture, vegetable-gardening, plant-breeding, landscape gardening, and some plant pathology; rural engineering was covered in the chair of agriculture. Instruction was also urged in the address on "farms and in gardens in various parts of the State," an effort now known as extension work.

With the establishment of the College of Agriculture on a State basis, and with the first regular maintenance appropriation in 1906, the institution began to grow rapidly. Students came in disconcerting numbers. Great departments were added, as agronomy, home economics, soils, poultry husbandry, plant pathology, plant-breeding, plant physiology, farm management, forestry, farm mechanics, rural education, dairy industry as a separate unit, and horticulture was divided; the word "agriculture" went out of the curriculum.



"WHERE DAVY RAISES CAIN"

A Group of Faculty and Students in front of Morrill Hall in the Days when That Building Housed the Colleges of Agriculture and Forestry. Dr. Bailey's Office is now Occupied by Mr. Hoy, the Registrar.

"Schools of agriculture" were held in various parts of the State, test and demonstration plats and local advisers were established in many places, the experiment station enlarged its scope and facilities, nature-study and similar work was taken into the public schools under the consent and co-operation of the State Education Department, the "junior naturalists," "junior gardeners," and other groups began to be numbered in the thousands, an *Announcer* was printed every month to keep the staff and students in touch with the news and many kinds of work, the library grew, farm and home reading-courses were established, and the publications of the institution became numerous. And now, since my day, the betterments and extensions have been so many that I can hardly keep in sight of them.

A GREAT problem before the College in those days was a sufficient land area. The original or Ezra Cornell farm has now been taken for campus purposes. For some years after I came to Cornell the main part of the tilled farm was what is now the Alumni Field, and great crops were raised on the area by Professor Roberts. The main barns were on the site of the present Home Economics Building, and to the eastward to about the point of the Filtration Plant were experiment and test plats. Still eastward, on rolling and sloping land where the Forestry and Poultry Buildings now are and extending to the highway or crossroad was a permanent grazing area that had been kept in prime condition through many years and which was known as the Roberts Pasture. Students who had been taken over this pasture and the other lands by Professor Roberts in memorable field trips were loath to see the areas appropriated for other purposes, even for new and large buildings. A little wooden dairy building stood westward from the big barns. A stock-judging pavilion had been erected near it at an expense of about \$750; this building is now the fire-house in the bank back of the Auditorium. The main activities of the horticultural department were in a range of glass houses and in gardens and orchards and a cavernous barn, in the areas now covered by Schoellkopf Field, Drill Hall, and Veterinary College; the northern limit

of the domain was lines of poplar trees I planted just north of the present James Law Hall, some of which still stand. If in future time some person with more inquisitiveness than discretion begins to excavate in Schoellkopf Field and its environs he may come on the remains of ancient splendor and mystify himself with laborious speculations; one of those buildings, that housed great activities in its day, cost some \$600.

Through my time as teacher the lecture-room of the College of Agriculture was on the second floor at the north end of Morrill

tillage purposes, and even then three outside farms had been purchased. The President and Trustees were alive to the situation, and acquisition of agricultural land became a vigorous policy. With the horizontal expansion of the institution and the difficulty of making classes in the main campus between hours, it was proposed that a plan of intra-mural transportation be devised. This problem was attacked at various times but the plan was thought to be infeasible, although it seemed to be as legitimate as perpendicular transportation by means of elevators, to which institutions have now resorted.

As early as 1903-4, as recorded in my first report, the number of regular or four-year students had increased to 77, and the graduates were 16. The two-year specials were 65, the winter course 134, and the total therefore 292. Attention was called to the establishing of "a new kind of special course" for those desiring to fit themselves for teachers of nature-study, particularly in its bearing on country life. The subject-matter was secured in the regular University classes, and the practice in the

public schools of Ithaca. I also reported that "for several years Cornell University has stood for high-grade graduate work in agricultural subjects, and it was the first of the universities to give the degree of Ph. D." in these subjects; "it is the expectation that such opportunities will be increased, for there are special reasons why this university should be signalized for this work." At this time the College was housed here and there in buildings on and off the campus and the "assemblies" were held twice a month in Barnes Hall; but there was the enthusiasm of newness, and the work piled up, even ahead of facilities.

The registration in the autumn of 1911 showed that Agriculture had passed Arts and Sibley in the number of students; the registrants on October 11 were 1,170. I never rejoiced in having the largest registration, for I had always wanted Arts to constitute the largest group in the University. In my report to the President for 1908-9 I said that the time had come when "we must at once consider the question of limiting" the number of students, and had recommended, because of inadequate



TELLING THE PRESIDENT A THING OR TWO

Dr. Bailey Seems to be Highly Amused by the Efforts of President White to Break Ground for the First Building of the State College of Agriculture.

Hall, a space subsequently variously divided and recently occupied by Dean Crane as an office and by the Graduate School. Dean Roberts' and Professor Wing's offices were across the way, where the alumni representative's quarters now are. My office was in the northwest corner on the first floor, now occupied by Registrar Hoy. Extension and other activities, and at one time the reading room, were contained in the space on the first floor now occupied by the superintendent of grounds. When I first came to Cornell, the chemistry and veterinary science were housed in a great wooden structure standing about on the site of Goldwin Smith Hall; between it and Sibley was an apple orchard. When the wooden building was taken down, Dr. Law went to the south basement of McGraw Hall. Naturally, many reminiscences cluster around all those associations, but this is not the place or occasion to relate them.

IN MY first report to the President as director, for the year 1903-4, I called attention to the fact that less than 100 acres of land was easily available for

facilities, that the number of students in the College of Agriculture be restricted to 800. That year the students were 839. In my last report, 1912-13, the regular students had reached the great number of 1,105 and the total registration was 2,310. The number of courses in the College of Agriculture to be given in 1913-4 was 236. The students continued to increase. I always felt that the great registrations represented an epoch, an expression of the public temper of the time and were not permanent, and often said that the number of students would in due time recede to a normal level; but the staff would increase because of the greater demands to be made on it for more intensive teaching, wider-placed and more productive activities in the state, and for larger and more exacting investigation.

IT IS interesting to contrast these offerings with the instruction available in agriculture when the University began in 1868-9. In that year there were 30 regular students in agriculture. A full four-year course of twelve trimesters was offered.

(The three-term system was the order when I came to Cornell.) The agricultural work began in the fall trimester of the third year; for that year it was agricultural and economic botany, agricultural chemistry, veterinary anatomy and physiology, veterinary medicine and surgery, arboriculture, landscape gardening. In the fourth year the work was agricultural chemistry, agricultural geology, practical agriculture, agricultural architecture, agricultural technology, agricultural mechanics, meteorology, together, in both years, with what we now call arts studies. There was also a course of nine trimesters or three years, of which the second year was the same as the third year of the full course and the third the same as the fourth of the regular course. A course of six trimesters, or two years, was also offered. The textbooks in agriculture of those days were Caldwell's *Agricultural Chemical Analysis*, Johnson's *How Crops Grow*, Gray's *School and Field Book of Botany*, Darling-ton's *Weeds and Useful Plants*, Thomas's *American Fruit Culturist*, Kemp's *Land-*

scape Gardening, Gamgee and Law's *Anatomy of the Domestic Animals*, Gamgee's *Domestic Animals in Health and Disease*.

Professor Roberts came to Cornell, as I have said, in 1874, one man to teach agriculture. At the close of the second directorate forty years later, July 31, 1913, the total appointive staff was 305 persons, of whom active or full professors were 44, assistant professors 24, instructors 44, assistants 70.

On the founding of the State College of Agriculture the institution naturally took on a new character. The prospects were more definitely outward to the service of the people, at the same time that the academic work was enlarged and intensified. The State of New York became its campus. It has been a joy to see the College grow and solidify. The great need in agriculture and country life is more knowledge; this implies extensive research in all the fundamentals; and all this will express itself in ever better teaching, quickened welfare, and nobler prospects.

The First Countryman

By G. F. Warren

IN the decade ending with about 1897, agriculture passed through dark days much as it is now passing through. After that a revival occurred. The Colleges of Agriculture began to feel this revival before it was realized by other agencies. Work in science was stimulated and all manner of activities began. Probably there was no place more ready for this situation than Cornell with Bailey, Roberts, Caldwell, Comstock, and Wing, and a group of students, few in numbers, but like those at present representing many states and countries.

In the winter of 1902-3 the Agricultural Association was fertile with ideas and ideals. As I recall it, there were usually about one or two dozen students at the meetings, but we felt very important because only a few years before there had been only half as many.

At a meeting on March 3, 1903, it was decided that the former students ought to conduct experiments on their own farms and meet once a year to discuss the results. A committee was appointed to present the plan to the faculty. This was done at an evening meeting of the faculty. Approval was at once granted and the Experimenters' League was formed. By the next fall there were 60 active and 26 associate members. The first annual meeting was held in January, 1904. A photograph of this meeting in *THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN* for February, 1904, shows 39 persons present, about half of whom were former students who were farming. These meetings continued in

subsequent years and later developed into Farmers' Week.

Another proposal in the same winter of 1902-3 was that there should be some



"WHEN WE WERE VERY YOUNG"

We wonder if Dr. Warren remembers that he Looked Like This in the Days When he Edited *THE COUNTRYMAN*.

means of keeping in touch with each other after leaving Cornell. The association voted that a publication should be started for this purpose. The first idea was to mimeograph it, but this was too modest for some of the members and the idea shifted to a publication. In the spring a board of editors was elected to start the publication. This board included A. R. Mann as editor and the

writer as business manager; but Mann left the University to work on the *Cyclopedia of Agriculture* and the board was changed to G. F. Warren, editor; Christian Bues, as business manager; with R. W. Curtis, G. N. Lauman, Mary C. Shepperson, C. S. Wilson, and W. R. Dunlop as assistant editors; and W. I. Thompson, L. F. Ayer, and P. E. Clapp as assistant managers.

We did not yet know that it was to be *THE COUNTRYMAN* for no name had been decided upon. Suggestions were made by many students and professors. The "Cornell Farmer," "Cornell Agriculturist," etc. were favorably thought of, but the name, "The Cornell Countryman," a suggestion by Bailey, was finally adopted.

It was now named but not yet endowed. Bues and I subscribed \$20 and succeeded in getting pledges for \$55 from the faculty and students. We found that we could print an issue for \$90. On the strength of this \$75, a circulation of 2,000 copies was guaranteed and Bues set out after ads and Curtis for subscriptions from former students.

A great deal of credit is due to Bues for the success of this effort. He had to work to earn all his living expenses so that the taking on of this extra work was no small task, but he seemed to thrive on it and grow more optimistic as succeeding generations of business managers have done.

The purpose of *THE COUNTRYMAN* was stated in the first editorial to be "to keep the former students in touch with each

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Makers of The Cornell Countryman

By A. W. Gibson

WHY does THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN hold its place at the top of the list of undergraduate publications in agricultural colleges? As you read the following list of former editors-in-chief and business managers and notice the types of work in which they are engaged and the responsible positions they are holding, you will see one of the reasons for its success.

I have been asked to make a brief statement, from the records on file at the College, regarding the present locations and occupations of these men who have successively had charge of publishing THE COUNTRYMAN. An interesting article of several pages might be written about any one of a number of these individuals, but space and consistency demand that only the very briefest notes be made on each one. The following notes include the editor-in-chief and business manager for each year, the name of the editor appearing first in each case.

'03-'04. G. F. WARREN is head of the department of agricultural economics and farm management, New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, New York. CHRISTIAN BUES was last heard from at Lima, Peru, and is probably engaged in some branch of mining.

'04-'05. C. S. WILSON is a fruit-grower at Hall, New York. P. E. CLAPP is a farmer, River Road, Rush, New York.

'05-'06. J. ELIOT COIT is head of the Coit Agricultural Service, 1880 Linda Vista, Pasadena, California. ORA LEE, JR. is a farmer at Albion, New York.

'06-'07. B. H. CROCHERON is director of agricultural extension at the University of California, Berkeley, California. M. P. JONES died May 2, 1912.

'07-'08. H. H. SCHULTZ is agricultural statistician with the United States Department of Agriculture and stationed at Houston, Texas, Box 123. E. G. McCLOSKEY is with G. Ober and Sons Company, Baltimore, Maryland, fertilizer dealers.

'08-'09. E. L. D. SEYMOUR is with the De LaMar Publishing Company, 448 West 37th Street, New York City. The company publishes a horticultural journal and many seed and nursery catalogues. S. F. WILLARD, JR. is manager of the Fiske Seed Company, 12-13 Faneuil Hall Square, Boston, Massachusetts.

'09-'10. N. R. PEET is in the nursery business and also in charge of the Rochester office of the Federated Fruit and Veget-

able Growers. He lives at 175 Edgerton Street, Rochester, New York. R. J. SHEPARD is a farmer at Batavia, New York.

'10-'11. S. G. JUDD is principal of the Vermont State School of Agriculture, Randolph Center, Vermont. C. F. RISSAM died January 1, 1925.

'11-'12. A. H. WHITE is in the piano business with Horace Waters & Com-

'15-'16. J. A. VANDERSLICE does educational work with the Radio Corporation of America. His home is at 249 Fifth Avenue, Phoenixville, Pennsylvania. B. W. KINNE is assistant to the sales manager of the Eastern New York division of the Chevrolet Motor Company, North Tarrytown, New York.

'16-'17. H. S. Sisson is a poultry farmer at Sherburne, New York. P. C. CUTLER is in the bond business with L. G. Ruth and Company, 1804 Liberty Bank Building, Buffalo, New York.

'17-'18. H. S. Sisson is mentioned above. E. B. SULLIVAN is a lawyer at Suite 1864, 11 West 42nd Street, New York City.

'18-'19. RUSSELL LORD is associate editor of *Farm and Fireside*, 250 Park Avenue, New York City. DONALD HOAGLAND is Western advertising representative for Roy Barnhill, Incorporated, 410 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

'19-'20. L. A. WUEST is in the yarn business at 1013 Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. E. B. SULLIVAN is mentioned above.

'20-'21. J. R. FLEMING is in charge of the office of information in the extension service, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio. A. W. LAWSON is with the Home Coal Company, 936 East North Street, Indianapolis, Indiana.

'21-'22. L. A. ZEHNER is doing organization and extension for the Federal Land Bank, Springfield, Massachusetts. He lives

at 1350 West Chenango Street, Syracuse, New York. H. A. R. HUSCHKE is at Hurleyville, New York. Formerly he sold feed.

'22-'23. C. H. LEONARD is at 507 Orange Street, New Haven, Connecticut. He is instructor in English at the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University. W. F. SMITH is bank teller at Livingston Manor, New York.

'23-'24. D. S. COOK is selling for the Redpath Chautauqua. His permanent address is South Byron, New York. J. E. GILMORE is at Holcomb, New York, recovering from infantile paralysis. He was formerly farming in Florida.

'24-'25. N. G. BUMP is a graduate student, living at 510 University Avenue, Ithaca, New York. A. ACKERMAN is manager of the poultry branch of Kolameko Farms, Pittsford, New York.

'25-'26. A. V. TAFT is manager of Carlisle Hotel, Woodstock, New Brunswick,



THE HOUSE OF THE WIDE WINDOWS

It is Here, in the Home of The Countryman, that your Editors and Business Managers Smoked and Joked Lustily, and Sweated over Editorials and Ad Copy, Proof reading and Dummy, in the Chill Small Hours of the Morning.

pany, 134 Fifth Avenue, New York City. G. M. BUTLER teaches agriculture at Wyoming, Delaware, and operates a small fruit and poultry farm.

'12-'13. O. M. SMITH is a farmer and secretary-treasurer of the Wolcott Cooperative Association, Wolcott, New York. B. P. JONES is a farmer and president of the New York State Seed Improvement Association, Hall, New York.

'13-'14. F. W. LATHROP is assistant professor of agricultural education at the University of Minnesota, University Farm, St. Paul, Minnesota. J. J. SWIFT is a farmer at Middleport, New York.

'14-'15. E. C. HEINSOHN is Eastern New York representative of the Seymour Packing Company, Albany, New York. He lives at Delmar, New York. A. W. WILSON is in the advertising business under the firm name of Wilson & Bristol, 285 Madison Avenue, New York City.

Canada. L. P. HAM is in charge of the news service at the College of Agriculture, Ithaca, New York.

'26-'27. R. E. ZAUTNER is making soil surveys on Long Island for the bureau of chemistry and soils of the United States Department of Agriculture. His temporary address is Box 529, Sag Harbor, Long Island. V. O. LINDERMAN can be reached at Alleghany, New York. He was inspector of fruits and vegetables for the United States Department of Agriculture during the summer after graduation.

A REVIEW of the foregoing shows that the editors have been attracted to positions in agricultural colleges and the United States Department of Agriculture in far greater numbers than have the business managers. There are seven such editors while only two of the managers are thus employed, with one additional in high school teaching. On the other hand six of the business managers are farmers as compared with only two of the editors. All but three managers are in business of one kind or another, while 15 editors are in positions requiring the use of writing and editorial ability

in varying measures. Apparently these men did not choose the editorial board or the business board by chance, but after deliberate consideration, and as a result of special interest and ability, which still show up in the occupations they are following.

The names of ten editors and four business managers occur in the 1926 edition of *Rus*. This is an indication of the high type of agricultural service being rendered by this group. The College may well take pride in the accomplishments of these graduates, as well as in the publication which they have helped to develop.

The Faculty of 1903

By Ralph W. Curtis

IN this article I wish to report briefly what has become of our teachers of 1903. I also wish to say here how much we appreciated the sterling qualities of these men and women as well as the spirit of helpfulness and comradeship which they extended to us so freely in those early days of THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN. The following reprint from the *Register* of Cornell University shows the administrative and teaching organization of the College of Agriculture when the first issue of THE COUNTRYMAN appeared in December, 1903.

The Agricultural College and Station Council

Jacob Gould Schurman, President of the University.

Franklin C. Cornell, Trustee of the University.

Liberty H. Bailey, Director of the College.

Emmons L. Williams, Treasurer of the University.

John H. Comstock, Professor of Entomology.

Faculty

Jacob Gould Schurman, A.M., D.Sc., LL.D., President.

Liberty Hyde Bailey, M.S., Director of the College of Agriculture, Dean of the Faculty and Professor of Rural Economy.

George Chapman Caldwell, B.S., Ph.D., Professor of Chemistry, Emeritus, and Lecturer on Chemistry.

Isaac Phillips Roberts, M.Agr., Professor of Agriculture, Emeritus.

John Henry Comstock, B.S., Professor of Entomology and General Invertebrate Zoology.

Henry Hiram Wing, M.S., Professor of Animal Industry.

John Craig, M.S., Professor of Horticulture.

Raymond Allen Pearson, M.S. in Agr., Professor of Dairying.

Thomas Forsyth Hunt, M.S., D.Agr., Professor of Agronomy and Manager of the University Farms.

Mark Verron Slingerland, B.S., M.Agr., Assistant Professor of Economic Entomology.

George Walter Cavanaugh, B.S., Assistant Professor of Chemistry in its Relations with Agriculture.

Jay Allen Bonsteel, Ph.D., Professor of Soil Investigation (detailed from Bureau of Soils, United States Department of Agriculture).



RALPH W. CURTIS

He was Certainly Better Looking as Alumni Editor of THE COUNTRYMAN than he is Today as Professor of Ornamental Horticulture.

George Nieman Lauman, B.S.A., Instructor in Rural Economy and Secretary to the Faculty of the College of Agriculture.

Alexander Dyer McGillivray, Ph.B., Instructor in Entomology.

William Albert Riley, Ph.D., Instructor in Entomology.

Samuel Frazer, Instructor in Agronomy and Superintendent of the Farms.

Robert S. Northrop, B.S., Instructor in Horticulture.

Other Officers of Instruction and Administration

Hugh Charles Troy, B.S., M.Agr., Assistant in Dairy Laboratory.

John Walton Spencer, Supervisor in Extension Department.

John Lemuel Stone, B.Agr., in Charge of Extension Experiments.

Walter W. Hall, Assistant in Cheese-Making.

Webster Everett Griffith, Assistant in Butter-Making.

Anna Botsford Comstock, B.S., Lecturer in Nature-Study.

Alice Gertrude McCloskey, Assistant in Extension Department.

Martha Van Rensselaer, Supervisor Farmers' Wives' Reading Course.

James M. Van Hook, A.M., Assistant in Plant Pathology in the Extension Department.

Herbert Hice Whetzel, A.B., Assistant in Plant Pathology in the Extension Department.

John Washington Gilmore, B.S.A., Assistant Agronomist.

James Adrian Bizzell, Ph.D., Assistant Chemist to the Experiment Station.

Stevenson Whitcomb Fletcher, Ph.D., Supervisor of Extension Teaching in Agriculture.

John Main Trueman, B.S.A., Assistant in Animal Industry and Dairying.

Charles Edward Hunn, Gardener.

George Walter Tailby, Farm Foreman.

Charles Edward Hunn, Gardener.

The name of James Edward Rice also belongs in the above faculty list for 1903-1904. His appointment as assistant professor of poultry husbandry went into effect September, 1903. This was too late to be printed in the *Register* of that year, but Professor Rice supported THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN immediately and wholeheartedly and has continued this support in his characteristic, enthusiastic, way to the present day. I am glad to include him in the following alphabetical notes on our teachers of 1903.

LIBERTY HYDE BAILEY—In 1903 Professor Bailey became director of the College of Agriculture and reorganized and enlarged the staff from 24 members to the 33 listed above. For ten eventful years Professor Bailey guided the progress of agriculture at Cornell and then, in 1913, he retired from all University teaching and administration. This fall he has completed 14 active years of research, travel, writing, and editing, during which time honors of many kinds have been heaped upon him. His hair is getting gray but his spirit and example are just as rugged and inspiring as they used to be.

JAMES ADRIAN BIZZELL.—Dr. Bizzell was one of the new additions to the staff in 1903. He has progressed from assistant chemist in the Experiment Station to professor of soil technology and is still going strong. His office is in Caldwell Hall.

JAY ALLAN BONSTEEL.—Professor Bonsteel received his B.S. from Cornell in

1896. He went into the soil service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and from there was detailed to Cornell in 1903-05. He returned to the national soil service and was actively engaged in this work until 1911. He is now on his home farm at Franklinville, New York.

GEORGE CHAPMAN CALDWELL.—Professor Caldwell retired from active service in 1902 and died at Ithaca, September 5, 1907. The influence of his gentle character will never be forgotten.

GEORGE WALTER CAVANAUGH.—In 1903 Professor Cavanaugh was assistant chemist to the Experiment Station. Now he is professor of agricultural chemistry and not only his chemistry, but his sense of humor also and his stock of funny stories are growing finer as the years go by.

ANNA BOTSFORD COMSTOCK, JOHN HENRY COMSTOCK.—We are very thankful that both Professor and Mrs. Comstock are still with us even though they are not so active as they used to be. Professor Comstock retired in 1914. Mrs. Comstock has done no active teaching since 1922 except in the Summer School. A stroke crippled Professor Comstock a year ago and, while he has improved, he is still confined to bed.

JOHN CRAIG.—Professor Craig died August 10, 1912, at Siasconset, Massachusetts.

STEVENSON WHITCOMB FLETCHER.—Dr. Fletcher has been professor of horticulture and head of this department at Penn State College since 1916.

SAMUEL FRASER.—Mr. Fraser is now a prominent fruitgrower and nurseryman at Geneseo, New York.

JOHN WASHINGTON GILMORE.—Mr. Gilmore went to China and then to Honolulu where he was president of the College of Hawaii. Since 1913 he has been professor of agronomy at the University of California.

WEBSTER EVERETT GRIFFITH.—Mr. Griffith is a prosperous milk dealer in St. Lawrence County with headquarters at Madrid.

WALTER WAGER HALL.—Mr. Hall died at his home in Gouverneur, New York, in December, 1910. He will long be remembered by Cornell cheesemakers, especially the winter course students.

CHARLES EDWARD HUNN.—Mr. Hunn died at Ithaca on January 4, 1926, after 31 years of service with the University. He was known and loved by Cornell horticulturists far and wide.

THOMAS FORSYTH HUNT.—Professor Hunt was professor of agronomy at Cornell from 1903-1907. He went to Penn State for five years and then became professor of agriculture at the University of California. He held this position from 1912 until his death in April, 1927.

GEORGE NIEMAN LAUMAN.—Mr. Lauman is now professor of rural economy. His office is in the Forestry Building. Old students of 20 years ago will find Professor

Lauman a bit more substantial looking than he was in the lean days of 1903.

ALICE GERTRUDE McCLOSKEY.—Miss McCloskey died on October 19, 1915. Those who wish to read a rare tribute to her will find one written by Professor Bailey and printed in the Cornell *Rural School Leaflet*, Volume 10, Number 1; September, 1916. This has been reprinted in Volume 17, Number 1; September, 1923. Here Professor E. Laurence Palmer, the editor of the *Leaflet*, has brought together a remarkable collection of articles under the heading "Cornell and Thirty Years of Nature Study in New York State." Among others are articles about Professor Bailey, Mrs. Comstock, Miss McCloskey, and John Walton Spencer, who, as a result of this work, became "Uncle John" to so many thousands of children not only in New York State but also in other states and in foreign countries as well.

ALEXANDER DYER MCGILLIVRAY.—Dr. McGillivray is now professor of entomology in the University of Illinois at Urbana, Illinois.

ROBERT STARR NORTHRUP.—In 1922 Mr. Northrup's address was 2442 Sacramento Street, San Francisco, California.

RAYMOND ALLEN PEARSON.—Professor Pearson is now president of the Maryland Agricultural College at College Park, Maryland.

JAMES EDWARD RICE.—Professor "Jim-mie" Rice is still with us as strong and enthusiastic as ever.

WILLIAM ALBERT RILEY.—Since 1918 Dr. Riley has been professor of entomology and chief of the division of entomology and economic zoology of the University of Minnesota at St. Paul, Minnesota.

ISAAC PHILLIPS ROBERTS.—Professor Roberts retired from active service in the Spring of 1903. He is now in California with the family of his daughter, Mrs. Dane (Mary Roberts) Coolidge at Dwight Way End, Berkeley. His two sons, Perry and Roger, are also nearby in San Francisco

and Palo Alto. Professor Roberts' eyesight is failing somewhat but he gets about every day and he is still as hearty and cheerful as he has been for years past.

MARK VERNON SLINGERLAND.—Professor Slingerland died on March 11, 1909.

JOHN WALTON SPENCER.—For 12 years "Uncle John" Spencer labored in the extension service of the College of Agriculture. Most of his work was on behalf of the children of the State. He quickly became "Uncle John" to thousands of children in New York State and his success was so great that the fame of Cornell's nature study work spread far and wide. "Uncle John" died at Ithaca on October 24, 1912. A splendid article on John Walton Spencer is written by Mrs. Comstock in the Cornell *Rural School Leaflet*, Volume 17, Number 1; September, 1923.

JOHN LEMUEL STONE.—Professor Stone was in charge of farm practice until his retirement in 1919. He and Mrs. Stone and their daughter, Delia M. Stone, are still in Ithaca.

GEORGE WALTER TAILBY.—Mr. "Daddy" Tailby has retired also. He is no longer bossing the Cornell farm, but is still living nearby in Forest Home.

HUGH CHARLES TROY.—Mr. Troy is now professor of dairy industry. His office is in the new Dairy Building.

JOHN MAIN TRUEMAN.—Mr. Trueman is president of the Nova Scotia Agricultural College, Truro, Nova Scotia.

JAMES M. VAN HOOK.—Mr. Van Hook is now assistant professor of botany at Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana.

HERBERT HICE WHETZEL.—Dr. Whetzel organized and developed our department of plant pathology to its present high standard. He is still with us as live and positive as ever.

HENRY HIRAM WING.—Thousands of Cornell dairymen and stockmen will be glad to know that Professor Wing is still on the job as strong as ever. His office is in the Animal Husbandry Building.



THE COLLEGE IN THE CORNFIELDS

The Learned Men of whom Professor Curtis Writes Were Saved the Walk to the Dome on Cafeteria for Corn on the Cob in the Early Days of the College.

But When You Start to Apply Your Learning—

By Charles S. Wilson

“ONE has to do things in order to know them” was the remark that Professor L. H. Bailey, then dean of the New York State College of Agriculture, made to me several years ago. He was referring to the ability of a farm boy in the College of Agriculture as compared to the ability of one inexperienced in farm work. The remark was a casual one only, but I saw the force of it then and I have realized the force of it more fully in later years from my own experience in actual farming, an experience following ten years of teaching in agriculture and five years of enforcing agricultural law.

Seven years ago I returned to the home of my boyhood, my father's farm, mainly fruit, to become a practical farmer. Educational advantages had been mine in abundance,—a college training, ten years' teaching experience in fruit growing, and five years' experience in the enforcement of agricultural law. As far as mental equipment is concerned, I should have been able to raise fruit one hundred percent grade A. But it did not seem to work out that way at once. Rather, it has taken me about six years to “find myself.” It is my thought to comment briefly on the experiences with an orchard.

One of the orchards on the home farm had been the pride of my father. It was an 11 acre field of McIntosh trees, fourteen years planted, that had not been bearing although there was no apparent reason for its sterility. I set out immediately to make that orchard bear and had no other thought in mind than that it would be an easy proposition. The trees were 20 feet apart, square system of planting. The permanent trees were 40 feet each way, which meant that there were three fillers to every permanent, or a filler row between the permanent rows and a filler tree between the permanent trees in the row. The fillers in this case were also McIntosh. Every spring the trees would blossom in abundance, a mass of white bloom, promising a splendid crop of fruit. But everything would fall off and neither permanent nor filler could be enticed to produce fruit.

The problem was an interesting one from the viewpoint of the scientist but decidedly discouraging from the practical point of view. And for three years in succession it bloomed in full but failed to bear.

During those three years I worked on every factor that might be the cause of its unfruitfulness. Tillage was one, but the orchard was tilled annually and a cover crop grown. Spraying was another, but the trees were sprayed thoroughly up to and including the petal spray. Then there was the fertility, but barnyard manure was applied every other year.

ONE year there was a small crop of fruit, just a few apples on each tree. A few trees of other varieties were scattered throughout the block and an orchard of different varieties adjoined. Cross pollination seemed to have some influence on the setting of fruit because it happened that there were a few more apples where cross-pollination was possible. A specialist



CHARLES S. WILSON

Now that Charlie is no Longer Connected Officially with THE COUNTRYMAN or with Albany and is Back on the Land, We Hope That He's Enjoying Life More than he Seemed to be at the Time This Picture was Taken.

on cross-pollination from New York happened to be at the Experiment Station at Geneva en route to the West and his judgment was sought. He made a thorough examination of the orchard, the odd varieties scattered throughout and the seedling apple trees round about, and concluded that, in his judgment, the McIntosh trees were sterile because there was little opportunity for cross-pollination and that, in order to get fruit, other varieties would have to be grafted into the permanents at intervals throughout the orchard. Otherwise the orchard would always be unfruitful. I did not believe in full what he advocated but that night I wished I had something else in that field than those McIntosh trees. In later years it has developed that cross-pollination is only a minor factor and I know now that some of the odd varieties in the orchard do not bloom with the McIntosh.

In the last three years the filler rows have been pulled out—that is, every other row—over five hundred trees. It has taken nerve and much work but the filler rows are gone, and the orchard looks better

and is better. Never again shall I advocate the use of fillers in the apple orchard.

We now spray throughout the season for insects and plant diseases. The foliage is healthy and free from these troubles. Undoubtedly apple scab was a factor in the setting of fruit. The first few years we stopped spraying when we saw that no fruit had set, but sometimes thereafter scab developed to such an extent on the foliage after blossoming as to weaken the fruit buds for the following year.

THREE years ago I began to apply nitrate of soda as a fertilizer to the permanent trees. Just for demonstration I chose a small plat of two rows. The trees in one row received four pounds of nitrate of soda per tree and an adjacent row received none. The permanent trees throughout the entire orchard received a similar amount but the fillers none. The results have been marked beyond belief. Last year, 1926, the “no nitrate” row, 31 trees, produced nine barrels, whereas the “nitrate” row produced 39 barrels. Some observers commented that the nitrate was particularly effective that year because of the weather. Others remarked that this particular soil was sensitive to the application of nitrate. But I saw enough benefit from its application in that orchard to apply it to all trees in all the orchards on the farm this year. And again the effect this year is equally marked. The “no nitrate” row produced 15.7 barrels, whereas the “nitrate” row produced 59 barrels. And there was equally marked benefit throughout all the orchards where the nitrate was applied. Many fruit growers have visited this orchard this year and their comment, almost without exception, has been the same, “There is no doubt of the benefit of nitrate and it is so marked that one would not believe it.” Comments from orchardists in different parts of the State who have used nitrate seem to indicate similar benefits. I shall apply nitrate hereafter in amounts varying from five to ten pounds per tree to all trees in our orchard blocks.

Five years of practical experience with the McIntosh orchard have brought it into fruitfulness. A plan of management has been developed adapted to the needs of the trees but it is entirely different from what I would have mapped out at the beginning. It has brought me to these conclusions:

First, thorough tilling annually is not necessary. Sod for several years in succession, mowed twice annually, is an effective and economic method of management.

Second, never again will I plant fillers in an apple orchard. Do one thing at a time and do it well.

(Continued on page 90)

The Story of Junior Extension

THE first widespread effort to teach children to study nature and elementary agriculture was instituted by Liberty Hyde Bailey following the agricultural depression during the years 1891-93. The fundamental objective was to insure the economic prosperity of the coming generation through the education of the farm boys and girls. John W. Spencer organized the children in the rural schools of the State into junior naturalist and gardening clubs. The members of these clubs paid their dues by writing letters about their nature observations to Mr. Spencer, who very soon became their beloved "Uncle John." Mr. Spencer's colleagues in conducting the nature-study program at Cornell University were Mrs. Anna B. Comstock, Alice McCloskey, and others under the leadership of L. H. Bailey.

Thus for a number of years the extension work with young folks was almost entirely nature study taught through the rural school leaflets. These leaflets have

grown to be a rich and varied literature of nature study topics. Following the passage of the Smith-Lever Act in 1914, emphasis was given to a work with girls and boys having a more specific application to practical homemaking and agricultural problems. For the most part, this work in its early stages was conducted by county agricultural and home demonstration agents under the direction of Professor Martha Van Rensselaer as state club leader.

Early in 1915 an agreement was entered into by the College and the State Education Department defining relationships and policies to be observed in the conduct of junior extension work, and the work at the College was placed under the supervision of the department of rural education. At this time Professor C. O. DuBois of the State School of Agriculture at Alfred University was made a district agent for junior extension work and became the first paid junior extension or club agent in the State employed in co-operation with the State College of Agriculture. Prior to this time, however, Rufus Stanley of Elmira had been conducting girls and boys clubs in Chemung County, a part of the time in

co-operation with the United States Department of Agriculture. On February 1, 1916, F. L. Griffin was made extension professor of rural education and state leader of junior extension. Co-operative relationships similar to those existing with the State School of Agriculture at Alfred University were soon after arranged with the other special state schools of agriculture in the State. Several district superintendents of schools also became interested. The superintendents organized

club agents. Early in 1919 steps were taken looking toward the establishment of a county organization to assume local responsibility and to provide for the full utilization of Federal, State, and county funds. This resulted in a supplementary memorandum of understanding with the State Education Department, which was finally approved in March, 1920, whereby the local direction and administration of junior extension work in counties is vested in a county board for junior extension,

which is composed of the district superintendents of schools in the county and an equal number of representatives of the farm and home bureau associations and may include representatives of such other organizations in the county as may be mutually agreed upon. The State education law has since been amended from time to time.

Rensselaer County was the first to take advantage of this arrangement and perfected a county board for junior extension in the fall of 1919, a full-time junior extension leader being employed from

January 1, 1920. During the year 1920 seven counties—Chenango, Erie, Livingston, Oneida, Otsego, Rensselaer, and Westchester—were organized and employed full time junior extension leaders. Since then the work has made a steady and consistent, though gradual, growth. There are now employed 20 full-time county club agents and two full-time assistant county club agents. On June 1, 1927 there were enrolled 17,337 boys and girls in the various junior projects in agriculture and homemaking.

Younger children have shown great interest in the gardening and poultry projects due to the smaller investment required by these enterprises. Potato raising is the most popular farm crops project. As befits a state with dairy farming a major agricultural enterprise, calf raising by the farm boys is by far the most important among animal husbandry projects. During the last few years older boys have taken a keen interest in the newly developed practical and worthwhile rural engineering and forestry projects.

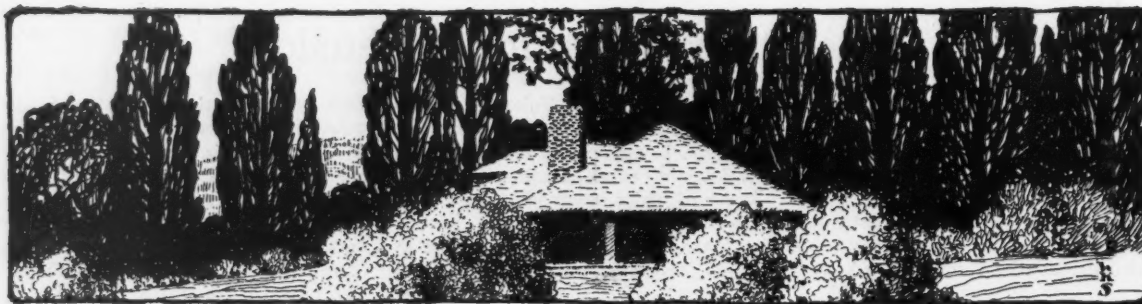


THE BEGINNINGS OF JUNIOR EXTENSION

Director Bailey is Chatting with a Group of Parents and Teachers at Luncheon on the Occasion of the First County School Picnic held at Cornell University on May 26, 1905. At this Time Plans for Junior Extension Work Were Presented.

junior extension work in many of the schools in their supervisory districts and gave considerable time to its supervision. This interest was quickened through the rise of patriotic feeling due to our participation in the war. The appropriation by the Federal government of the so-called war emergency funds for stimulating food production and the establishment of county boards for local defense made possible the employment of a large number of local and district extension leaders.

The withdrawal of the Federal and local war-emergency funds and the general apathy following the armistice made it clear that if junior extension work was to become permanent it must be under the direction of trained local leaders and local provision must be made for financing. It was apparent that, under the county farm and home bureau law, boards of supervisors had the authority to make appropriations to the associations for junior extension work. The State education law also makes provision for the refunding of a part of the salary of "directors of agriculture," whose functions and duties, though limited as to area, are essentially the same as those of junior extension or



Through Our Wide Windows

The Twenty-fifth Candle

THE twenty-fifth candle is lighted on the birthday cake of THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN. Ours was an easy one to light, for we were guided by the glow from its predecessors. Ours was a pleasant one to light, for we have watched the others flicker and burn bright. The first was lit with flint in a basement; its flame was small but it was hot and clear. Later ones have had to weather gusts of adversity; they, too, survived. Even today all is not calm. Many an unexpected wind blows warning. But the stormiest days are past.

THE COUNTRYMAN has grown with the College of Agriculture. Elsewhere, Dr. Bailey tells of that wave of enthusiasm that swept the College at the beginning of the twentieth century. He started that wave and it has gained force since. It was then that THE COUNTRYMAN was launched by the men who have written again in this issue. The history of THE COUNTRYMAN is the history of the growth of the College. Of this we are proud. From the grand Warren down to our fledgling selves, we are grateful of our opportunity to carry on. It has been lots of fun doing it. Proudly, yet humbly, we say, "We hope you enjoy it as well."

We Want an Explanation

THE number of Jews in the entering class has decreased from some two hundred admitted last year to 61 this year, 51 of whom hold scholarships. This may be a chance circumstance. It may be an effect of a possible apportionment of the freshmen on the basis of the region of the country in which they live and the density of population in that section. It may be the result of a frank restriction of the number of persons whose name have a Semitic flavor. The matter seems most certainly alien to those ideals which the early Cornell fought to maintain. Whatever the explanation of this fact, the University owes it to its good name to give that explanation, for without it the matter has an unwholesome smell.

A Clock Without Hands

THE extension service of the College is co-operating for the second time with the bankers of New York in a state-wide farm inventory and credit statement campaign as an organized effort to help put farming on a more sound business basis. The banks do not and cannot furnish unlimited credit to any and all farmers. But they are saying "If a farmer takes an annual inventory and files a credit statement with his bank, both the farmer and the banker will be better able to negotiate a loan." The College extension service is telling the farmer to take an inventory and find out where he stands financially and then, if he needs credit, to go to his banker and talk it over instead of going to his feed dealer or some other middleman who is not as well equipped to furnish credit as is his bank.

Credit has always been one of the big problems of business and farming as a business has always used credit. The men behind this campaign are striving to bring about a much needed improvement in the farm credit situation. Their logic is sound and their slogan a good one. We join with the extension worker and the country banker in repeating that "a farm without an inventory is like a clock without hands, it is going but you can't tell whether it is gaining or losing."

Scholarship vs. Advertising

FIFTEEN Wisconsin boys have been granted \$100 scholarships in the agricultural short course at the University of Wisconsin. In competing for the scholarships, which were awarded by the regents of the state university, each candidate prepared a short essay on "Agriculture and My Future." Personal recommendations were also considered by the judges, selection being based on experience in agriculture and belief in farming as a career. Here in New York there are few scholarships and much advertising of the short courses at Cornell. If the powers that be are convinced of the value of these courses to the farmers of the State, they would do well to emulate the example of Wisconsin.

Plant Diseases

KNOWLEDGE of the symptoms, causes, and the life story of a disease is essential to effective control measures. Since the middle of the last century, especially, men have realized the importance of the diseases of plants in the production of crops and have devoted painstaking effort to studying them. It is only within the last 25 years that there has been much public activity in the control of plant diseases and much effort to instruct students, extension workers, and farmers in the principles of plant disease control. Within the past two years two books have appeared which bring together the already ponderous mass of information now available.

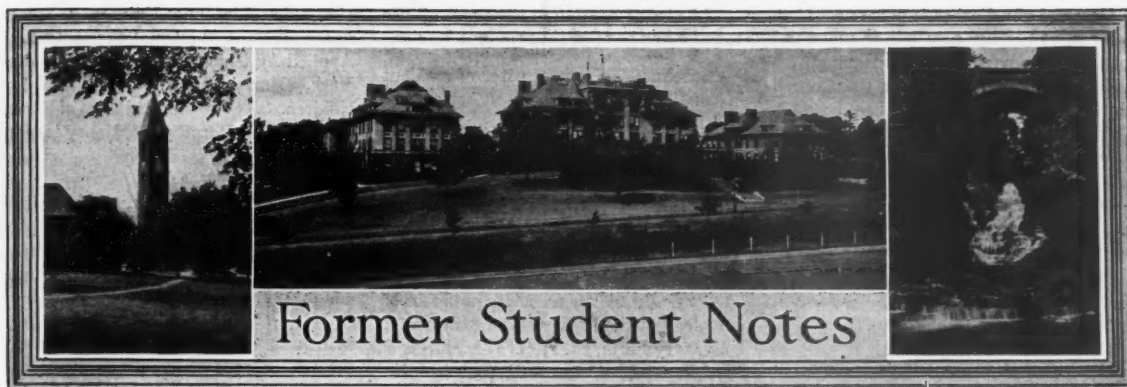
One* is devoted exclusively to disease of vegetable crops and discusses all the important maladies from which vegetables suffer. The book is written clearly and simply, illustrated effectively, and should be a valuable manual of reference for pathologists, extension workers, and growers. The author is extension professor of plant pathology at Cornell University.

The other volume† is a more comprehensive work, covering the entire range of plant diseases in a scholarly, accurate, and technical manner. It is a textbook, essentially, for use by teachers, students, and investigators. The author is head of the department of plant pathology at the State College of Washington.

**Manual of Vegetable-Garden Diseases*, by Charles Chupp. (The Rural Manuals.) The MacMillan Company, New York. \$5.

†*Manual of Plant Diseases*, by Frederick DeF. Heald. McGraw-Hill Book Company, Incorporated, New York. \$7.

THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN wishes to do four things: publish interesting alumni notes, furnish campus news, present the latest agricultural information, and stimulate boys and girls to seek the aid of their State Colleges in order that they may lead fuller and finer lives.



Dr. L. O. Howard '77 Resigns as Entomology Chief

By Glenn W. Herrick

DR. LELAND O. HOWARD, who celebrated his 70th birthday last June by coming to Cornell during Commencement festivities and by visiting some of the old haunts of his undergraduate days, has just laid down the executive duties of chief of the Federal Bureau of Entomology which he has carried so successfully for the past 35 years. Although Dr. Howard was born in Rockford, Illinois, his boyhood was spent in Ithaca and naturally he attended Cornell University, from which he graduated in 1877. Thus in addition to celebrating his birthday last June he also marked the 50th anniversary of his graduation from Cornell. While an undergraduate he came under the spell of that great teacher and investigator, Professor John Henry Comstock, and as a result went to Washington in the fall of 1878 as assistant entomologist in the U. S. Bureau of Entomology when the whole force of the bureau consisted of only three or four individuals. His progress was rapid, for at the end of sixteen years this

comparatively young man became chief of the bureau (1894). In that capacity he has served ever since with signal success. In 1900 the bureau employed 14 scientific workers and three clerical helpers and received from Congress an appropriation of \$30,700, while in 1922 the Bureau employed 433 scientific workers, 122 clerical helpers, and received an appropriation of \$1,769,280. Since 1920 the number of men and the amount of money serving the bureau have materially increased. At the present time the bureau has a field station for the investigation of injurious insect pests in every state in the Union with the possible exception of the Dakotas. Thus the activities of the bureau, organized under the guiding hand of Dr. Howard, cover the whole of the United States and are concerned with every phase of injury committed by those tiny but multitudinous animals we call insects. Fortunately, Dr. Howard has lived to see the fruition of his labors in the development of the most highly or-

ganized and most efficient agency in existence for the investigation of economic entomological problems affecting the agriculturist.

In the meantime, Dr. Howard has carried on his researches, especially in the domain of medical entomology and insect parasitology, until he has become an international figure in the science of entomology. He is an honorary member of many foreign scientific societies and has been the recipient of many honors and honorary degrees from scientific associations and societies in his own country. Although Dr. Howard has retired from his executive duties as acting chief of the bureau, he has not, by any means, given up his work in entomology. Now that he is free from the distractions of an organizer and executive he is devoting his whole time to research; he is continuing as an active member of the bureau in the capacity which he enjoys, most, I believe, namely, that of an investigator.

Some Notes on Students at the College 25 Years Ago

J. Stuart Ainslie, Jr., now has a nursery of his own and is growing creeping bent grass for lawns and putting-greens. He is married and is the proud father of two children, Elizabeth R. and James Stuart. Since leaving college Ainslie has been ranching in Northwestern Canada. He also sold insurance. His father, who sent us the information, says that Ainslie is now at his life's work, "Working in the land of out-of-doors." His address is Kent, Box 285, Washington.

George Norwood Allen is manufacturing and farming. His city address is 16 Blakely Court, Troy, New York. He is married and has two boys, George Eben and Norman Waite.

For three years after graduation, he managed a 10,000 acre estate in West Virginia and Virginia. Then he managed a

motor truck and tractor company for eight years. For the next eight years he was general superintendent of an implement and harvesting manufacturing company. He has a 600 acre farm in Washington County. The address is R. F. D. 1, Schaghticoke, New York. He does dairying and general farming. He has 70 Holstein-Friesian cattle and some poultry.

Fred H. Atwater is living at Brooktondale, New York, and working in Ithaca as a private secretary at Rothschild Brothers' store. Fred has been consistent about doing this type of work, having held positions with the following companies: 1906 to 1910 with the Prudential Insurance Company at Ithaca, New York, and at Jamestown, New York; 1910 to 1911 with the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company at Buffalo; 1911 to

1913 with the Empire Limestone Company, also of Buffalo, New York; 1913 to date with Rothschild Brothers. Fred is married and has two children, Phyllis Jean and Doris Emily.

Frederick Eugene Bailey, we regret to learn, died on March 20, 1926 at the Bailey homestead. He was born at Sanford, New York, May 21, 1881. After college he returned to the homestead at Deposit, New York, which he purchased from his relatives. Bailey was a successful farmer, specializing in registered stock and poultry. His widow and three children, Lois Pauline aged 6, Ruth Marie aged 5, and Helen Janis aged 3, are living at 88 Pioneer St., Cooperstown, New York.

George Lynn Barber is now engaged in the real estate business selling "lots and lots." He is married. Since leaving Cornell, George has worked for the Cornell Horticultural Department, has been in charge of the fruit department at Tully Farms, Syracuse, New York, and sold real estate for three years. Later he bought his old home farm at Chazy, New York, and fruit farmed it for three years, then he entered the real estate game at Birmingham, Alabama. His address is Box 1788, 2026 North 4th Ave., Birmingham, Alabama. Write again, George.

William E. Baugh has been connected with the Indianapolis schools ever since graduation. He spent two summers each in the University of Wisconsin and in Butler University; he has also done some extension work for the University of Indiana. Baugh is now principal of public school number 23 of Indianapolis, Indiana. He is married and has two children, Frances Adelaide and Wilma Eudine. They are living at 1235 West 25th Street, Indianapolis.

George Arthur Bell is consulting specialist on horse breeding, Remount Service, of the War Department. His address is Fort Douglas, Utah. He says he is married, but he makes no further comment.

From 1905-1917 George did research work in animal husbandry for the United States Department of Agriculture. In

1918 he was a captain in the army. Since 1920 he has been in the remount service.

Cornelius Betten is director of resident instruction in the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics. He is married and has two boys, Robert Sherer '28, and Cornelius Jr. '31. Until 1915 he was a teacher of biology and entomology. Since then he has been secretary of the College and now is in his present position. His address is 3 The Circle, Ithaca.

W. G. Brierley is associate professor of pomology at the University of Minnesota, University Farm, St. Paul. His address is 2222 Langford Avenue. He has been in college and experiment station work since graduating in 1906. He spent four and a half years at Washington State College. While there he apparently fell victim to the wiles of a Washington co-ed. She graduated in 1912; they have one son Gordon, aged 11. Since 1913 he has been at Minnesota.

Harry Freeman Button's permanent address is Canastota, New York, but just now he is teaching agriculture in the Albanian-American School of Agriculture at Kavaje, Albania. Harry has taught most of the time since leaving college. For a number of years he taught agriculture in the Manassas High School at Manassas, Virginia. Then for a time he was director of the agricultural schools of one of the districts in Virginia. Following that he in-

structed at Vincennes University, Vincennes, Indiana, and later at the Institute of Applied Agriculture at Farmingdale, New York. Harry is married and has four children. They are all graduates of Cornell Gertrude '16, Dorothy '20, Henry '21, and Romaine '27.

Dwight E. Carley is engaged in dairy and general farming at Manlius, New York. Carley married a graduate of Cortland Normal School. They have five children; Ralph 17, Mary 15, Harold 12, Robert 10, and Theodore 8. Mr. Carley writes: "I entered Cornell University in the fall of 1902 as a special student in agriculture and finished in the spring of 1904. My first year was under Professor I. P. Roberts, the last year he was dean of the College. I remember very distinctly the meeting in December 1903 when THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN was first organized. It was held in the classroom of the old Dairy Building where Professor Wing gave his lectures. I think I have somewhere among my papers the first copy of THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN.

"After leaving Cornell I tested Holstein cattle for official records under the direction of Professor Wing for two or three years and also did quite a little judging at different county fairs during the fall months. August 25, 1909 I was married to Miss Anna C. Wheelock of Manlius, New York. We have five children, four boys and one girl. We operate a dairy farm and keep purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle; we also raise general farm crops usually grown on the farms of this locality.

"I have been a member of the town board of Pompey and for the past ten years justice of the peace. Last summer I was back on the campus for a day and what a wonderful change there has been in the last twenty-five years, when most of our classes were held in old Morrill Hall and the only building the Agricultural College had for classrooms was the old Dairy Building, which looked big to us then but rather small now beside the newer buildings of the College today.

"I shall always have a warm spot in my heart for Cornell."

Thank you, Carley, for the letter. That's the kind of news we are looking for.

Ralph V. Chamberlin is now zoologist at the University of Utah, Salt Lake City. He is married and has seven children. Their names are James R., Beth, Della, Ruth, Eliot, Arey, and Helen.

After leaving college Ralph was professor of zoology and Dean of the Medical School at the University of Utah. He held this position from 1904 to 1911. For the next two years he was zoology lecturer at Pennsylvania. As curator of the museum of comparative zoology at Harvard, he spent his time from 1913 to 1926. Since then he has been professor of zoology at Salt Lake City.



Holsteins at Agricultural Colleges

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Lee Arthur Chase is living at 18 Walnut Street, Gloversville, New York. Most of the time he is employed in the glove factories there. He was married February 24, 1909, and now has two children, Myrtle Irene aged 13 and Edith Vivian aged 9. When asked what he has done since leaving college, he wrote, "Just sawing wood—at present pretty well sawed out. I'll never be president, I guess." Chase sent thank us several notes which we wish to him for. One of these notes was about Floyd Porter also of class '05. He is working in the Bureau of Patents, Washington, District of Columbia. Chase says that Porter called there last summer and is "fat and hearty."

Percy Edwin Clapp writes that his address is River Road, Rush, New York. He was a member of the first board of THE COUNTRYMAN.

John Eliot Coit is another lover of the sunny slopes of California. He is living at 535 Prescott Street, Pasadena. Coit took his Ph. D. at Cornell in 1907. He was associate professor of horticulture at the University of Arizona from 1907 to 1909. Then he journeyed to the 'sunny' land and from 1909 to 1912 was superintendent of the experiment station at Riverside, California. From 1912 to 1917 he was professor of citriculture at the University of California. He served as county agent of Los Angeles County the next two years. In 1920 Coit organized the Coit Agricul-

tural Service of which he is now owner and manager.

This service now manages 46 fruit ranches in southern California, does tree surgery work, top grafting, budding, appraises groves, adjusts claims, develops fruit lands, and distributes horticultural supplies and implements.

Coit is married and has three children, Eleanor aged 16, Frances aged 14, and Lucy aged 8.

Herbert R. Cox for the past seven years has been agronomy specialist at the New Jersey Experiment Station at New Brunswick, New Jersey. Since leaving college he has farmed two years, served seven years in the United States Department of Agriculture, worked three years on the staff of the *Country Gentleman*, and acted as county agent of Camden County, New Jersey. He is married, and has a son, Edwin Halsted Cox, two years old.

Mrs. George A. Crabb will be remembered by all her friends if we tell them that her maiden name was Mary Clement Shepperson. She says her job is being a wife, mother, and home-maker. She has to be mother for four young Americans. Her oldest daughter Anna Elizabeth is a sophomore in the University of Georgia. The rest of the family are George Arthur, Jr., Mary Francis, and Thomas Nathan. Her address is 145 Milledge Terrace, Athens, Georgia. She was the first woman on the COUNTRYMAN board.

"Mary Clem" taught nature study at the Georgia State Normal school for two years before Mr. Crabb gave her a job. After that she lived in Ithaca for two years and then traveled with her husband in government soil survey, finally returning to Athens, where Mr. Crabb has been teaching soils in the state agricultural college.

Ralph W. Curtis is professor of ornamental horticulture at Cornell. His address is 601 Highland Road. He is married but has no children.

Morgan W. Evans is now associate agronomist for the U. S. Department of Agriculture. He took unto himself a wife on September 1, 1915. They are the parents of three children; Anna Catherine, Marvin W., and Sarah Jeannette. Since leaving college he has been engaged in work for the Department of Agriculture. In 1907 he was located at Pullman, Washington, where the U. S. D. A. was conducting, at that time, co-operative experiments with forage crops at the Washington State Experiment Station.

At present, Evans is in charge of the timothy breeding and the forage crop field experiments at the Ohio Experiment Station, at North Ridgeville, Ohio. His hobby is the study of grasses. In June, 1927, Evans was appointed research fellow in botany at Oberlin College. His address is North Ridgeville, Ohio.

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Tracy Egbert Davis is at 2426 Bancroft Way, Berkeley, California. He is retired, but still continues his interest in agriculture owning an apple and grape growing ranch at Applegate near Auburn, California. During the period 1907 to 1920 Davis lived at Ithaca, New York; from 1920 to 1926 he was at Berkeley, California. His work was selling college text books and supplies. He retired in 1926.

William Franklin Fletcher is now teaching vocational agriculture at Pelham High School, Pelham, Georgia. He was married on June 26, 1912. Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher are the parents of three children; John Milton, Mary Adeline, and Jane Delight. Since his graduation Fletcher has been 14 years with the United States Department of Agriculture, 5 years doing commercial work in Utah, 1 year of productive horticultural work in Florida and has taught for 2 years at Pelham, where at present he is located.

James S. Frazer is an auto dealer in Nashville, Tennessee. His address is 1518 Broadway of that city. He has several children that keep him "working like the —," so he wrote.

James G. Halpin is now professor of poultry husbandry at the University of Wisconsin. He is married and has three

children John, Robert, and James. After leaving Cornell he was instructor in poultry husbandry at the Rhode Island State College. Then he went to Michigan State College in 1906 as instructor in the same subject. In 1909 he became head of the newly formed poultry department at the University of Wisconsin. Halpin usually gets back to Cornell every summer for the Cornell Poultry Judging School the first week in July.

Chester A. Hartley is now engaged in raising poultry at Gouverneur, New York. He is married and has two girls, Marion and Doris. Since graduation Hartley has done some purebred cattle raising. Now he is running his own farm with a flock of a thousand hens.

Charles Edwin Haslett has been farming at Hall, New York, since he left college. He is married and has three children.

Henry Ernest Haslett is a salesman. When he is home his address is 301 Dryden Road, Ithaca. He taught in the extension service for three years after leaving college. After that he was a county agent and salesman. He is married and has three children. They will probably appear on the Cornell campus soon. They are Ernest Vernon, 15, Harold Dean, 8, and Mildred Jane, 6.

Adam S. Hewetson is located out in sunny California where he is a licensed citrus tree specialist in Riverside and San Bernardino counties. His address is Riverside, California, c/o Y. M. C. A. Hewetson has done a variety of things since leaving his Alma Mater. The list includes cow-punching in Alberta, orange growing, working in the grape vineyards at Delano, and pruning orange trees. He also wrote, "I studied accounting and got a diploma but too many flappers in the offices plus banks etc., kept me out of my chance." The way he refers to the flappers above may partially tell why he answered the query as to whether he was married in the manner he did. Here are his own words, "No. Thank the Lord." That should be emphatic enough to assure most everyone of at least his present intentions as regards matrimony.

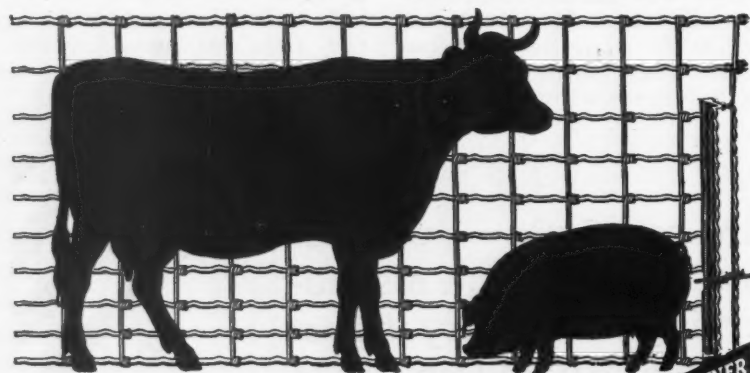
Hans Weller Hochbaum is extension agriculturist in the Office of Cooperative Extension Work, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. He is married and has three future Cornellians, Albert Hochbaum, 16, Mary Elizabeth, 14, and Gertrude Mathilda, 5. His home address is 7311 Blair Road, Washington, D. C.

Hans has been in the field of agricultural education since graduation. For seven years he was at the State Teachers Colleges in Colorado and California. He was county agricultural agent at Boise, Idaho for about a year and a half. Then he was state leader of the county agents in Idaho for more than four years. He has been at Washington since December 1918.

L. Clark Hoge is now orcharding and dairying at Leesburg, Virginia. He is married and when asked whether he had any children, he said he had nothing running around the house but the fence. Since leaving Cornell he has been engaged in general farming but he is now specializing in commercial apple growing to the extent of 200 acres of bearing trees. On one farm he has a herd of 40 purebred Guernseys which he runs as a commercial dairy, but he is also doing Advanced Registry work. On another farm he feeds about a hundred beef cattle a year.

Jay C. Hungerford is teaching agriculture in the high school at Moravia, New York. Since leaving college he has been farming, teaching, and in the mills business in Ithaca. He is married and has five children, Nye, aged 19, Elizabeth, aged 17, Kathryn, aged 14, David, aged 11, and Jay Jr., aged 9.

Lindley W. Johnson is living at Youngstown, New York, R. D. He is farming and has a roadside market where among other things he sells home made candies. He is married. From 1906-1918 he worked for the Collins Company, Hartford, Connecticut. Since then he has been farming and in the candy business.



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Travis C. Johnson is now director of the Virginia Truck Experiment Station, at Norfolk, Virginia. Johnson married a graduate of Mt. Holyoke College. They have one son, Travis C. After graduation he was assistant professor of horticulture and botany at West Virginia University; then in 1907 he organized the Virginia Truck Experiment Station and has been director of that institution since.

Edwin Kelly has been in charge of the market milk investigations of the United States Department of Agriculture since 1912. His address is 514 East Clifton Terrace, Washington, D. C. He has acquired a wife and two children since he left Cornell. The children's names are Ernest Dorrance and Harry Trumbull. They probably will make their debut on the campus soon.

For one year after graduation Edwin was sanitarian for the Fairfield Dairy Company. The next year he had a similar position with the Newark Milk and Cream Company. Then he went to Washington State as Deputy Dairy and Food Commissioner. About this time the United States Department of Agriculture heard about him. Since 1910 he has been working for them. In 1912 he was appointed to his present position.

T. Harrison King, Jr. is farming and growing fruit at Trumansburg, New York. He also is a licensed land surveyor. For the past eleven years he has been extension lecturer in agronomy during the winter months. He is married and has six children. They are Helen (Elmira College '31) Mary, Robert, John, Philip, and Richard.

Emmons William Leland is pursuing experimental work in the department of agronomy at Cornell. He is as yet unmarried. Since graduation he has done work in chemistry. In 1909 he was appointed superintendent of the Caldwell Field Experiments and he has continued in this work since. His address is 309 College Avenue, Ithaca, New York.

Harvey S. Lippincott is located at Newport News, Virginia. After graduation he worked as agriculturist for the Pennsylvania Railroad 9 years; then he was a county agent in New Jersey for 4 years. Since that he has been agricultural adviser for the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. Harvey is married. All this time along with his other work he has been running his farm in New Jersey.

Howard Scott Loop is in partnership with his father at North East, Pennsylvania. They have 187 acres in fruit, most of which is apples, cherries, plums, and grapes. Howard is married and has five children, Charles, Herbert, Helen, Robert, and Marian, who add to his labor force as well as his worry.

Percy L. Lyford is the Vancouver manager of the James C. Lacey and Com-

pany, timber land dealers. His address is 920 Vancouver Block, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. He is married and has one daughter, Mary Lyford, age 11.

After graduation he was in the forest engineering and timber business in West Virginia, Montreal, and the Province of Quebec. Since 1912 he has been in British Columbia.

Thomas Lyttleton Lyon is professor of soil technology here at Cornell. He also is head of the agronomy department. Until 1906 he taught at the University of

Nebraska, but he couldn't be kept away from Cornell any longer, so here he is. He has a wife and two children, John Lyttleton, and George Clark. His address is 5 Reservoir Avenue, Ithaca.

Albert R. Mann is dean of the New York State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics. His address is 401 Dryden Road. He married Mary Judd '04. They have two children in Cornell, Marion '30 and Jean '31.

Edwin K. Morse has been dairy farming at Moravia, New York since his gradua-



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tion. Like all good Cornell men he is married and is the father of three children, Carrie, Willard, and Lillian. Morse is a crack Holstein-Friesian breeder.

William J. Morse is agronomist in the Office of Forage Crops of the United States Department of Agriculture. He is in charge of the investigations of soybeans, cowpeas, pigeon peas, and several miscellaneous legumes. He is married and has one daughter, Margaret Catherine.

The family is living at 6809 Fifth Street, Takoma Park, D. C.

F. E. Peck has a peach farm at Route 1, Amelia, Ohio. This year he had peaches that weighed one pound and over. He remembers attending the first meeting of the organization of THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN. He is married but has no children.

Before becoming a farmer on his own, he held many positions. He taught in Mount Hermon School, Massachusetts,

and then in Berry School, Rome, Georgia. He was a dairy chemist for the Fairfield Dairy Company, Montclair, New Jersey. After that he was county agricultural agent in Berkshire County, Massachusetts. His last job was superintendent of nurseries and landscape planting at Mariemont, Ohio.

Horace F. Prince is now engaged in perishable freight service for the Pennsylvania Railroad. His work consists of inspection and loss prevention, giving talks on transportation of fresh fruits and vegetables to railroad men and agricultural colleges. Prince is married and has one boy, Paul Lincoln. After leaving college he raised fruit for ten years. For ten years more he was with the New York Central and the Pennsylvania Railroads. The last three years he has given numerous talks before various organizations on transportation, and he has been writing such articles for agricultural magazines. He may be reached at the Pennsylvania Railroad Freight Station, Buffalo, New York.

He writes us that C. W. Winburn is one of the large grape growers at Brocton, New York and has an attractive home fronting on Lake Erie. Thank you for the information Prince.

Norman Ratchford farmed and lumbered until 1920 when he entered school work. He is now county superintendent of vocational agriculture with his address at 233 North Church Street, West Chester, Pennsylvania. He is married and has two sons, Robert and Donald, aged ten and seven respectively.

William J. Reidy after a four years try at poultry farming went into building contracting. Then he changed again and for the past eight years he has held the position of assistant superintendent of the division of employment of the New York State Department of Labor and has had charge of the farm department.

C. A. Rogers is farming at Bergen, New York. Poultry breeding and commercial hatching have been an important part of his business. Besides his farm work Rogers has been active in co-operating with various state organizations. This year "Chick" is celebrating his eighteenth wedding anniversary. There are two children in the family, Avery and C. A. jr.

Harold Ellis Ross is professor of dairy industry at Cornell. He is living at Forest Home. His daughter Jane Elizabeth is a sophomore in the arts college. He has two sons, John Warren, and Harold Ellis, Jr.

Anson Hewitt Rowe is farming at Clarksville, Albany County, New York. Since graduating from Cornell Rowe has held various positions in certain organizations. He was president of the Farm Bureau for three years, president of the Farm Loan Association for three years and secretary-treasurer of the Sheep Breeders' Association for nine years. He also was



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Federal Land Bank appraiser for five years. Rowe is married.

A. G. Ruggles can be reached by addressing the University Farm, St. Paul, Minnesota. He is professor of entomology at University of Minnesota and state entomologist for the Minnesota State Department of Agriculture. He went to the State after graduation as assistant state entomologist; he has been there since with the exception of a year spent in Pennsylvania studying insects connected with chestnut tree blight.

Floyd H. Ryan is now farming at Dryden, New York. He was married in 1911 and has one child, Wilma A. After graduation Floyd tested milk for a few years. Then he was superintendent of a farm for two years. He now has a farm of his own and is working for himself.

Charles Frederick Shaw is professor of soil technology at the University of California, Berkeley. His address is 968 Crogmont Avenue. He is married. Since graduation he has been teaching and making soil investigations in U.S.A., Australia, New Zealand, Mexico, and Hawaii—mostly teaching in U. S. A.

Charles says he does not dare tell some of the notes he knows about former students! He writes "I surely do remember when, with Ora Lee '06, we took two clothes baskets full of the first issue of THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN and, under the guidance of C. R. A. Bues, we carried them many blocks to the postoffice for mailing.

"Prof. Issac P. Roberts, now 94 years old, is still hale and hearty and enjoying visits with friends here in Berkeley. He is still a tiller of the soil—cultivating a very successful garden at his home (with his daughter, Mrs. Dane Coolidge) on Dwight Way, Berkeley."

John B. Shepard is agricultural statistician on the crop reporting board. His office address is c/o Division of Crop Estimates, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Shepard farmed six years in the northeast and southwest; worked at reclamation and consulting jobs in the northwest and Canada for four years; since that he has been estimating crops in New York State and Washington, D. C. He married a graduate of Smith College. They have three children, Elizabeth, Walter, and Ida.

Norwood R. Shields is director and instructor in agriculture at Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio. He is married and has five children, Mildred, Anna, Vernon, Paul, and Ella.

Norwood had positions in several widely separated states. First he was in Langston, Oklahoma, as director of agriculture at Langston University. Next he had a similar position at Lawrenceville Institute, Lawrenceville, Virginia. From there he went to Bordentown, New Jersey, to be instructor of agriculture in the Ironside

Industrial School. Since 1920 he has been in Ohio.

S. Curtis Stanion is a vineyardist and farmer in California. His address is Route 1, Box 360, Kerman, Fresno County, California. He married a Syracuse girl. They have three children, Herman C., H. Roland, and Lurine H.

Curtis's first job was advanced registry work here at Cornell. In 1908 he was dairy inspector for the Board of Health of Indianapolis. After that he was foreman

of the Certified Milk Ledyard Farm, North Reading, Massachusetts. About this time he heard about California. He went out there to see if it was as good as it sounded. From 1910 to 1914 he was superintendent of the Linwood Farm at Santa Cruz. Then he branched out on his own, and has been farming at Kerman ever since.

Edward Mansfield Swiggett is now a landscape engineer and superintendent of parks for the city of Utica. He married Amelia E. Heiland; they have a boy

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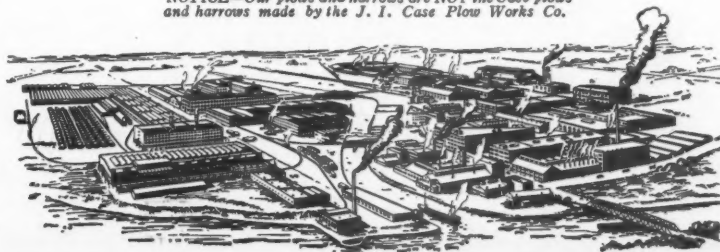
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Douglas Mansfield, 16 years old. From 1906 to 1907 Swiggett did landscape work for private concerns. From 1907 to 1908 he worked as a landscape gardener for the Science Southwestern Louisiana Industrial Institute. In June 1910 he was appointed to his present position of superintendent of parks. His address is 1605 West Street, Utica, New York.

George Frederick Warren is a farmer at Forest Home, Ithaca, New York. Sometimes he stops farming long enough to

teach farm management and agricultural economics. He is also head of the department. He married Mary Whitson '05. They have six children. Stanley Whitson graduated from Cornell last June. Jean is now a junior in home economics. The other future Cornellians are Richard George Frederick, Jr, Martha, and Mary, Jr.

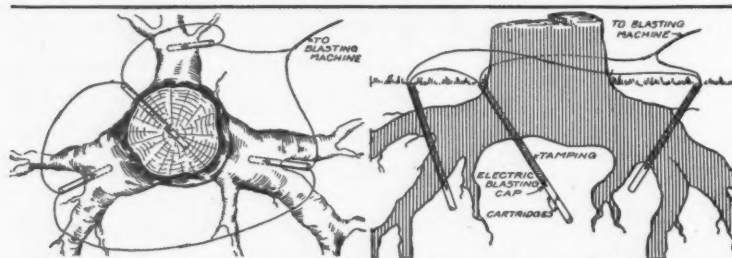
George told us that most of his time since leaving college had been spent in eating three meals a day and trying to get

eight hours sleep. The first year after leaving college he spent as state horticulturist at the New Jersey Experiment Station, New Brunswick. Then he came back to Cornell. First he taught agronomy and then farm crops. Gradually he began to teach farm management, until in 1911 he helped start the farm management department. Ever since then he has been trying to keep it going.

Herbert Hice Whetzel is professor of plant pathology at Cornell. He married Bertha A. Baker, a graduate of Hillsdale College, Hillsdale, Michigan. They have two children Lucy Gertrude, Swarthmore '27, and Joseph Conrad Jr. His address is Forest Home Drive, Ithaca.

Herbert was assistant instructor in botany and then assistant professor of botany. He was the founder and head of the first chair of plant pathology in America. He was head of the department from 1907 to 1922. Then he resigned as head so that he could devote more time to research work.

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The First Countryman

(Continued from page 76)

other and with the College, and present advances in agriculture."

We could not afford to change the cover cut for each issue so had a drawing of a sower made. The professor who drew it had the man sowing from a market basket. He had seen another professor sow fertilizer on his lawn and thus obtained his knowledge of sowers. We could not afford to have it redrawn so the basket was turned into a bag. The next year, the cover took on a less sombre hue.

I think our problems were no more difficult than the present ones, for always there is just beyond a goal of a better paper that will cost more.

But When You Begin To Apply Your Learning—

(Continued from page 80)

Third, cross pollination is not a major factor in production of McIntosh apples.

Fourth, nitrate is the food that apple trees need and must have to bear well. The application of nitrate will be an annual event in our orchards.

The principles of fruit production still stand. The methods of orchard management as taught are, in general, correct. But in practical work every orchard is a particular problem—and a tough problem, too. To make an orchard produce fruit of good quality and in abundance requires observation, careful study, and ceaseless work as regards spraying, pruning, and feeding. And every line of farming, whether it be the orchard or the farm crops or the dairy, presents like problems. Whether in college or on the farm, a man must be always a student.

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There's no place like the home farm to put your college training into practise. If the grain ration needs changing, experiment a little with it yourself. And if there is any question about its protein basis—the productive part—remember that

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120 Catherine Street
Dial 8201

AG ASSOCIATION HOLDS GAY INFORMAL DANCE AT ARMORY

Dean R. L. Nye of Syracuse to Speak at
Annual Ag-Domecon Banquet

THE annual informal fall dance of the Ag Association was held in the Old Armory Friday evening, November 18. There were about 150 couples present and, though the stags were limited, many wandered in to listen to Wes Thomas and his orchestra.

The Armory was attractively decorated in a combination of colors with red and white predominating, but with black and gold showing. The spot light, with its various assortment of colors, added effectively to the decorations. The spirit of the dance was made informal by the stunts which were put on between dances and by the music, which was lively and peppy.

Refreshments of cider and cookies were served to the dancers between times and at all times, in their turn aiding in making the dance a success. Dean and Mrs. Mann, Doctor and Mrs. Betten, and Secretary and Mrs. Smith were the guests of the association at the dance and acted as chaperons.

The dance proved to be almost as popular on the lower campus as on the upper campus, as engineers, artists, and what nots from the quadrangle helped swell the attendance. They seem to know where they can have a good time.

Dean Mann to Award Shingles

The Ag Association, with the co-operation of the Home Economics Club, is planning on the annual Ag-Domecon banquet on Monday night, December 12. They secured Dean R. L. Nye of Syracuse University as the main speaker of the evening. Dean Mann will award shingles to those who have earned them during the past year and special music is being provided.

The sale of tickets will be limited to 250 persons and the association is endeavoring to serve the banquet at 75 cents per plate though the price has not been definitely decided upon. However, the association assures everyone a good time and good eats.

AG-DOMECON COUNCIL HOLDS FIRST FALL GET-TOGETHER

THE Ag-Domecon Council held its first get-together in Roberts Assembly on Wednesday evening, November 2. In spite of the genuine Ithaca rain, a large number attended and helped to make the party a success.

Professor S. N. Spring, of the forestry department, was master of ceremonies and with his jovial manner helped to break the ice and make the spirit what it was. Beside several individual stunts, Professor Spring sang a unique solo, an old Michigan lumber jack song, accompanied by Professor A. B. Recknagel at the piano. "Timmy" Butts and a girl friend from the Conservatory of Music added several selections to those of the professors. Professor G. A. Everett of the extension department read some of his selections of French Canadian poetry. Several other

25 YEARS AGO

(Taken from the first issue of THE COUNTRYMAN December 1903)

Announcement: For some years there has been a growing desire to establish an agricultural periodical at Cornell University. Such a publication is necessary in order to keep former students in touch with each other and with the College, and to present the advances in agriculture. This is the mission of THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN. It is published by students of the College of Agriculture, and meets the hearty approval of the faculty; but the editors are responsible for the policy of the paper.

There are several organizations at Cornell intimately related to the College of Agriculture, among which are the Agricultural Association, the Lazy Club, and the Jugatae. Lately there has been formed a consolidation of these organizations.

This fall the painting of Professor Roberts, which was given by his present and former students and faculty, was hung in the general Library reading room.

The appointment of James E. Rice as assistant professor of poultry husbandry, gives Cornell the honor of being the first university to establish such a chair.

stunts were presented, giving the party a care-free atmosphere.

Refreshments in the form of apples, a type of refreshment that would have been a disgrace in the Arts College, were distributed. Nobody cared to brave the rain, so it was unanimously voted to dance. R. W. "Dick" Hill '30 played the piano while the rest danced until the meeting was declared adjourned.

FORESTERS FROLIC TO BE DEC. 2

A second revival of the Foresters' Frolic or Frontier Ball was announced at the last meeting of the Forestry Club held November 9. The date for the coming event will be December 2 and again old clothes, cowboy outfits, gingham dresses, sun bonnets, hip boots, and 45's with a couple of ten gallon hats showing here and there will be the fashion plate. Those who were there last year will know what this means and the others should find out.

Wes Thomas, who played at the association dance, has been secured to play for the Foresters and from the preparations which are being made, another record breaking dance seems to be on hand in the near future.

Dr. C. E. Ladd, director of extension work of the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics, announces that extension work shows an increase of 16 per cent over last year and the College is at present doing four times as much of this work as it did nine years ago.

HOTEL MEN GO TO NEW YORK TO RUN ROOSEVELT FOR DAY

Five Instructors Accompany 32 Students
On Practical Experience Trip

THIRTY-TWO students and five instructors left Ithaca on the evening of November 12 to take active charge of the Hotel Roosevelt on November 14 under the student management of J. P. Binns '28.

The principal offices filled by the students were those of managing director, assistant managers, front office and floor clerks, auditors, accounting department officers, dining room staff, stewards and engineer staff.

H. V. Grohmann '28 served in the capacity of head waiter and met the guests during the day. W. W. Sproul '28 led George Olsen's orchestra and directed the broadcasting of station WRNY from four till five o'clock in the evening. In the meanwhile E. Koehl of the Savage Club broadcasted an act. The main party was preceded to New York by Grohmann and Binns, who made preliminary arrangements for the day. The dining room was decorated by Cornell banners which Grohmann took to New York.

Student Managers Attend Banquet

The hotel men were kept busy with the operations of the hotel until seven in the evening, when everybody quit their duties and made a hurried change into their evening clothes to attend a Japanese dinner given them by Mr. Otsubo, a representative of the Imperial Railways, sent to New York by the Japanese government.

The purpose of the trip was to give the future hotel men an opportunity to gain practical experience in the management and operation of hotels, and to meet some of the principal figures in the hotel world with whom they will later be associated.

The students returned to Ithaca Wednesday night and resumed their studies in the University.

FRESHMEN ENTERTAINED AT DOMECON MASQUERADE PARTY

The Home Economics Club entertained the freshmen and all students in the College on Tuesday evening, November 1 at 8 o'clock at a masquerade party. The grand march displayed a great variety of costumes. Ruth and Elsa Crusa '31 won the first prize, dressed as two clothespoles with a clothesline, pins and clothes hanging between them. The faculty entertained the students, each department giving stunts. Dancing and refreshments of cider, doughnuts, and apples followed the program.

Dorothy Dann '28 was chairman of the party. She was assisted by Laura Griswold '28, entertainment; Irene Meyer '29 and Edith Nash '30, decorations; Ruth Conklin '28, music; Emma Gosman '28, patronesses; Fern Griffith '29, invitations; Lydia Kitt '29, food; and Marian Wilson '28, stunts.

The next meeting of the club will be early in December as an educational meeting, at which a speaker will talk on home economics work in foreign countries.

FARM MANAGEMENT TO PUT ON STATEWIDE INVENTORY CAMPAIGN

Extension Workers and Farmers' Societies to Help Department

THE farm management extension staff, in co-operation with the agricultural committee of the New York State Bankers' Association and with the farm bureaus, is putting on a state-wide farm inventory and credit statement campaign during the months of December and January. The first week in January, 1928, has been designated as Farm Inventory week and from January 2 to 7 extension workers and country banks will be using every means possible to call farmers' attention to the benefits derived from taking a farm inventory and filing a credit statement with a bank. Every one of the 80 odd Young Farmers' Clubs in the State will hold a special farm inventory meeting during inventory week. Farm bureau offices, banks, granges, and agricultural high school departments will all have a supply of farm inventory books which provide space and directions for taking an inventory of a farm business. These books are furnished free by the extension service to farmers who will use them.

Banks to Use Clocks Without Hands

During the campaign, banks will be using exhibits featuring a "clock without hands, that keeps going—but like a farm without an inventory, you can't tell whether it is gaining or losing." Farm inventory posters will be displayed in banks, grange halls, milk stations, and feed stores. The lecturers of all granges in the State will be provided with material for a special farm inventory program for their first meeting in 1928.

About 12 years ago the extension service began to urge farmers to take an inventory and file a credit statement with a bank. The hands that have held the plow handles all day and then perhaps, after that, have milked a string of cows, do not take kindly to figures, and at first the farm inventory sounded too much like book-keeping to gather much headway. However, six years ago the farm management department came out with a very simple farm inventory and credit statement book and proved to several hundred farmers the old statement that "any farmer who can read and write can take his own inventory in about half a day." Since that time the farm inventory idea has been spreading by leaps and bounds. Last year over ten thousand farmers requested the College or their local farm bureau or bank for a copy of the College's publication, *How to Take a Farm Inventory and File a Credit Statement*.

Farmers Can Learn Value of Inventory

During the past year an excellent step toward improving the credit condition in the State was taken by the agricultural committee of the New York State Bankers' Association. Realizing that banks can furnish credit to farmers at less cost than can a merchant, and also believing that the banker should not loan money to anyone without knowing what he owns and what he owes, the agricultural committee of the Bankers' Association felt that farm credit should be on a more business-like basis. The farm inventory book, published by the College, had always included a farm credit statement but this form, while regarded favorably by banks, had no official approval or recognition by any banking organization. Last Spring, at

There are 122 students registered in the winter courses. They are enrolled as follows:

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the request of the State Bankers' Association, representatives of the department of agricultural economics and farm management of the College met with their agricultural committee and drafted a practical credit statement that met the needs of both bankers and farmers. This new credit statement was later adopted by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York as their official farm credit statement and is now supplied to all member banks. The new credit statement is also included in a new and improved farm inventory book published by the College.

During the next two months, therefore, if there is any farmer in New York State who does not have an opportunity of learning of the value of a farm inventory and credit statement, it will be because he has not been in contact with a farm paper, a farm bureau, a grange, a bank, a milk station, an agricultural high school, or a young farmers' club. All of these agencies will be using their best efforts in urging farmers to put their farms on a better business basis by taking an inventory and filing a credit statement with their bank.

SHORTHORNS HAVE WEEKLY ASSEMBLIES IN ROBERTS

An assembly of winter course students was held in Roberts Assembly on Monday afternoon, November 14. This was the first of a series of similar assemblies to be held during the winter course season under the direction of Dr. C. E. Ladd. The purpose of these assemblies is to endeavor to instill in the shorthorns an enthusiasm for their work, realizing the importance of such enthusiasm for one's work.

These conferences are run more on the plan of a get-together than merely lectures. At the first meeting there was some singing and stunt singing led by H. E. Botsford '18. Afterward each man introduced himself to the assembly and it was notable to find that eight states beside New York were represented.

The assemblies are for winter course students only and Dr. Ladd is planning to have men who are prominent in their fields and men who have recently graduated from the winter course speak at the coming meetings.

Vegetable gardening 12, the grading and handling of vegetable crops, took a field trip by bus November 4 and 5. The party of 23 studied the harvesting, grading, and carloading of celery, onions, cabbage, and carrots in the muck land of Wayne County. They inspected the excellent roadside market of Frank Rich '26 on the main road between Albany and Rochester. Carloads of vegetables from distant states were studied to find out how the cars were loaded and iced and in what condition the vegetables reached the market. They returned by way of Ontario County.

PROFESSOR GUISE SUPERVISES SURVEY OF ARNOT FOREST TRACT

Permanent Camp for Cornell Foresters To Be Built on Area

AN accurate survey of the Arnot Forest has been started under the direction of Professor C. H. Guise '14. This will definitely locate the corners and mark the exterior boundaries of the area. A competent surveyor is in charge of this part of the work, while the actual cruising and mapping of the forest types will be done by the students in forestry. The Arnot Forest is now an entity, since the last inner holding of about 100 acres was bought up by the department last spring.

A permanent camp will be built on the tract sometime within the next year or two. At present the only inhabitants of the Forest are P. L. Kolbe, a graduate student from the University of Minnesota, and W. K. Moran, a graduate student from the University of Washington. They have cut in half an old novelty mill, which once was operated on the tract, and have used the lumber from one half to repair the portion left standing. Their work has resulted in a make-shift hut in which they are staying while Kolbe completes his growth studies on basswood, black birch, and white ash.

OMICRON NU INITIATES

Omicron Nu, national home economics honorary society, held its fall initiation on November 15 at 6:15 P. M. in Risley organization room. At this time the following seniors were initiated: Elizabeth Hollister, Frances Hook, Corinne Messing, Marjorie Stevens, and Mildred Tucker.

Immediately following the ceremony, a banquet was held in the red dining room. There Miss Conley presided as toastmistress. The program included a welcome to the initiates by Laura Griswold, vice-president of the society, and the reply by Marjorie Stevens.

Election to Omicron Nu is based on scholarship, leadership, and service.

NEWS NOTES

Dean A. R. Mann, Dr. F. B. Morrison, Dr. Cornelius Betten, and Professors E. L. Worthen, R. H. Wheeler, W. I. Myers, Martha Van Rensselaer, and Flora Rose attended the annual meeting of the Land Grant College Association in Chicago, November 15, 16, and 17. Several of the Cornell men spoke at the meeting.

More than sixty members of the farm management seminar attended an informal dinner at Willard Straight Hall recently. No lectures, speeches, quizzes, or taking of attendance were in order. Eats, smokes, and conversation were the only things allowed. This is the first of a series of monthly supper parties arranged by the department's social committee to convince student and faculty that farm managers can get along together without talking shop.

J. C. Corwith '16 was re-elected second vice-president of the New York Farm Bureau Federation at their annual meeting held at Syracuse recently. "Pete" is one of the few dairymen on Long Island.

Professors E. V. Hardenburg of vegetable gardening and V. B. Hart and M. P. Rasmussen of farm management gave lectures and demonstrations on the Erie Railroad "Potato Special" from November 7 to 19. This train, under the management of H. B. Rodgers '12, went through most of western New York State.

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By Samuel N. Spring, professor of silviculture in the College of Agriculture. He is a graduate of Yale in the class of 1898 and received his M.F. there in 1903. In this article Professor "Sammy" Spring writes some of his impressions of European forest conditions, observed while on a trip to the Continent during his sabbatic leave last spring.		By J. A. Cope, assistant extension professor of forestry in the New York State College of Agriculture. He is a graduate of Haverford in the class of 1912 and received his M.F. at Yale in 1914. "Josh" developed the first 4-H forestry clubs in New York during the past year, one of which won the State championship over all 4-H clubs.	
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By Ralph S. Hosmer, head of the department of forestry in the College of Agriculture. He is a graduate of Harvard in the class of 1896 and received his M.F. at Yale in 1902. "Chief" Hosmer has direct charge of the management of the Arnot Forest, a recent gift to Cornell University from the heirs of the estate of the late Matthias H. Arnot.		Former Student Notes, including Cornell Foresters in the Timber.....	112
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This chart shows the growth of electric transmission lines in rural districts of the United States in the last three years and projected to 1932.

It is reasonable to believe that this rate of growth will be bettered—but even if it remains the same, there will be approximately one million electrified farms in this country by the end of 1932.

American farmers may safely depend upon the electric power companies to carry forward the electrical progress which the principle of individual initiative has made possible in the past.

What ten cents worth of electricity will do on the farm

Ten cents spent for electricity, will perform any one of the following tasks:

Pump 500 gallons of water; do the farm family wash for one week; operate the milking machine for 1 hour and 20 minutes; separate 1500 pounds of milk; run the vacuum cleaner for ten hours; heat a 150 egg incubator for two days; saw one and two-thirds cords of wood; cook for two persons for one day; cool the refrigerator for 12 hours.

Electricity already provides more different kinds of service for agriculture than for any other industry. When so versatile a servant will work for such low wages, it is poor farm economy not to employ him.

* * *

To obtain electrical service for you and your neighbors, consult your power company. You will find ready cooperation. Many companies have established rural service departments to provide the latest information on the application of electricity to agriculture.

The Committee on Relation of Electricity to Agriculture is composed of economists and engineers representing the U. S. Departments of Agriculture, Commerce and the Interior, American Farm Bureau Federation, National Grange, American Society of Agricultural Engineers, Individual Plant Manufacturers, General Federation of Women's Clubs, American Home Economics Association, National Association of Farm Equipment Manufacturers, and the National Electric Light Association.

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